FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10, 1846. [NO. 1536.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

5,000 LBS. PRIME BACON.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 3. 35tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto.
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having removed to the new Granite Buildings on Hay street, opposite Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly's, are opening their

Fall Supply of Fresh Goods.

They have now on hand—

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
125 bags Rio and Java Coffee,
25 hhds. Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
100 ditto White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 bags Shot,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
100 sides Sole Leather,
50 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
250 pairs Trace, Ox, and Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
10 dozen Windsor, Cane, and Rush-bottom Chairs,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Black, Sperm Candles, Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards, Teas of all kinds, Mackerel, Shovels and Tongs, Brooms, Pails, Buckets, Almonds, Citron, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Preserved Ginger, Spices, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., Drugs, Dyes, Patent Medicines, 24 dozen Chapman's Strops, Pure French Brandy, 20 quarter casks Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Butter and Soda Crackers, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON THE SECOND FLOOR,

A large stock of Dry Goods,

VIZ: Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Prints, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Blankets, Cashmeres and Muslin-de-Laines, Silk and Cotton Hose, Florence & Straw Bonnets, &c.

They have, in addition,

A large quantity of Clothing,

Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests.

In truth, their stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and fancy articles, affords a much greater variety than can usually be found in any one establishment. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine it. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF **GOODS** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, (all wool;) Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, (some very superior;) Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESS MAKER.

For Three Dollars only!

A. A. TENTLER

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just arrived from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with his new patent right for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Habits, Sleeves, Yokes, Capes, Collars, Cardinals, &c. &c., of every description, size, fashion, and style.

This is entirely a new invention. By it, ladies are enabled, after three hours' instruction, to cut any of the above articles with despatch, economy, and beautiful fit.

Ladies taught in classes of not less than three or more. A book of instructions, with chart, given gratis. Extra charges for those who are instructed at their own residences, and no pay is expected unless complete satisfaction is given.

Mr. T. will be happy to explain the fundamental principles of his system of Cutting, free of charge.

Hours from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Great inducements offered to those who wish to purchase rights for Counties and States.

Mr. Tentler will remain a short time only, at Mr. A. J. Woodward's, one door south of H. L. Myrover's store.

The ladies of Wilmington, N. C., have been instructed in this system by me, and they have found that they can cut dresses to fit better than the best dress maker in New York.

October 31, 1846. 35-tf

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all whom it may concern that Mr. Malcom Bethune is duly authorized to receive payments for me, and to receipt accordingly.

DUNCAN A. CAMPBELL.
November 3, 1846. 35-3wpd

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Hats, fine and common; Wool do.; Boots & Shoes; large family Blankets; negro do.; 6-4 Tweeds, superior; 6-4 Wellington Cloth; Swedes and English Iron; Nails, cut and wrought; new style Bonnets; misses and children do.; Willow Baskets. Those in want of new style Goods, selected for wholesale and retail, will please call and see the Goods and hear the prices.

October 24, 1846. 35-1m

HENRIETTA. EVERGREEN.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina*. And also the great facilities for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

All Goods consigned to HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C., (with funds in hand to pay Freight,) will be forwarded through that place *Free of Charge* for Wharfage, Storage, Drayage, and Commissions. And if consigned to Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, with funds in hand for expenses, will be forwarded free of charge for Storage and Commissions.

This Company are running on the Cape Fear River *three Steamers* and *six Lighters*. One of the Steamers draws but 17 inches water, and will carry equal to 750 bales of Cotton. With these facilities, and a full determination to spare no pains in the speedy Transportation of Goods on the River, they confidently ask the patronage of the public, and pledge themselves to use their best efforts to promote the interest of their patrons; and may add, that Goods by their Line will come as low as by any other. Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of Commission.

All letters addressed to HALL & JOHNSON, at Wilmington and Fayetteville, will have due attention.

NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL, Surviving Partner of Hall & Johnson, has been appointed Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in the place of Hall & Johnson, as in their Circulars.

The Subscriber gives notice, that all business matters, as per annexed Circular, will have the strictest attention; and he pledges himself to use all possible exertion to promote the interest of all such as may entrust their business to his care. All letters addressed to Hall & Johnson, or to myself, will meet with proper attention.

JOHN H. HALL, Ag't
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for amendment and renewal of the Charter of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, to take effect on the expiration of the present Charter.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-4w

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 7th of NOVEMBER, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction the LOTS belonging to the Estate of Rebecca Moore, dec'd, viz:—

On Person street, the Lots on which O. Houston, G. W. McDonald, the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, E. W. Willkings, the Estate of W. Whitehead, the Estate of John Mullins, and Mrs. E. McIntyre, are tenants.

On Gillespie street, the Lots on which John Crow, T. C. Blake, G. Deming, A. Jessup, J. E. Patterson, D. Torrence, and the Town Commissioners, are tenants; and a vacant Lot on Bow street. The vacant Lot extending from the street leading past the Presbyterian Church to Halliday's line, about 93 feet front.

Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. MOORE, Executor
of Rebecca Moore.
Oct. 12 1846. 32ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 21st inst.

Nov. 2, 1846.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently.

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Zachariah Dumas, dec'd, at October Term, 1846, of Richmond County Court, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 23d of November next, at the late residence of the said Zachariah Dumas, fourteen or fifteen likely NEGROES, Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, and a variety of other articles. A credit of six months will be given, and notes with approved security required.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible; and all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ISHAM A. DUMAS, Adm'r.
Oct. 22, 1846. 35ts

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 30.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The stock is entirely NEW; was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories; and will be sold very low for *Cash*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather; Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins; Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread; Sparables; Lasts; Pegs; Awls; Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature, to pass an act for the relief of those persons in Stanly county, whose Deeds, Grants, &c. were *burned* in Montgomery Court House.

Also, an act altering the time of holding the Jury County Courts in Stanly county.

Oct. 1, 1846. 34-5w

SPLENDID CAPITALS!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 21, 1846.

CAPITALS.

10,000 Dollars! 12,000 Dollars!
10,000 Dollars! 5,190 Dollars!
6 Prizes of $2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	35 00

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Nov'r 28, 1846.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,255, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 15 of 200, 10 of 300, 100 of 150, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34 tdpd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, to restore Jury Courts in two Terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, to-wit: January and July Sessions.

Oct. 10, 1846. 33tf

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. [32-6w]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

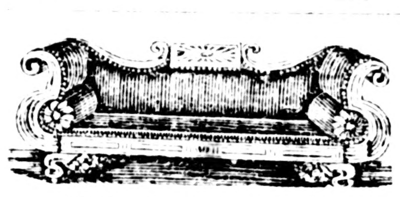
Samuel Swindal, et al., *vs.* Sarah A. Swindal, et al.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33] Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

WANTED.
50,000 LBS. TALLOW.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 6. 31tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., near Eccles's Bridge, where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, blk and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; ombre and fig'd Cashmeres; plain do; Cashmere Robes; Muslin Delains; Alpacas; Calicoes; bleach'd Shirtings; bleach'd and brown Drillings; Bed Tickings; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; fig'd and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linseys; [illegible] and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dimity; plaid Cloakings and Cloak Linings; Furniture Prints; [illegible] Piano Covers; brown linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Berege; black Veils; corded Skirts; Linen Cambrick; Linen Cambric Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas.

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *as usually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
September 21, 1846. 29-8w

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 25tf

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUDSON,
56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* PRINTED CALICOES.

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find with scarcely an exception every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

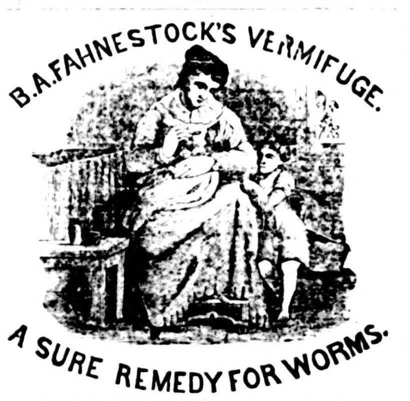
Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*



B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and clip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

New and Fashionable
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. W. SMITH would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned from New York and is now prepared to make up Garments in the latest New York style, and superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that have been got up in the town of Fayetteville.

N. B. He will be found at all times on Gillespie street, next door to Hinsdale's, over Mr. Alex. M. Johnson's.

Oct. 10, 1846. 34tf

CHEAP
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. MARSH would inform his customers and friends that he is now receiving at Liberty Point, his NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, a general assortment of Shoes, (large sizes for negroes,) Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery, Castings, Spades and Shovels, Collins' Axes, Simmons' broad and Turpentine Axes, Trace Chains, Nails, Iron, Crockery, &c. &c., all of which he will sell very low for cash.

N. B. Those that are indebted to the subscriber had better call and settle soon, if they wish to save cost, as no longer indulgence can be given.

WM. MARSH.
Oct. 21, 1846. 34-3w

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 6, 1846.

CORDIALS,

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1846. 34-6w

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.

Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of those having orders for the payment of Claims on the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Cumberland county, for the present year, Arch'd McLean, Esq. at the Cape Fear Bank, Fayetteville, is authorised to pay them when properly presented. By reference to the 13th section of the Common School law, it will be seen that a Committee should not issue an order for payment until the expiration of the School, and the time that each scholar, male and female, was instructed from the public fund, is furnished by the teacher. A statement that these requisitions are complied with, must accompany the orders, or they will not be attended to.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.
Oct. 22, 1846. 34-3w

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

BY PROFESSOR MAPES.

I mention these facts only in the hope of showing that there is pleasure in studying the sciences, and when we come to natural history we shall find the study of that still more amusing. The animal and vegetable worlds are well worthy of observation. Probably you all know what is meant by a *cycloid*. If we make a spot on the periphery of a wheel, travelling on a plane, the figure which that spot describes is a cycloid. Now there is no figure in which a body can be moved with so much velocity and such regularity of speed, not even the straight line. Mathematicians discovered this not many years ago; but nature's God taught it to the eagle before mathematics were invented; and when the eagle pounces on his prey, he describes the figure of a cycloid.

A globe placed in water, or in air, in moving meets with resistance, and its velocity will be retarded. If you alter the globe to the form of an egg, there will be less resistance. And then there is a form called the *solid of least resistance*, which mathematicians studied for many years to discover; and when they had discovered it, they found they had the form of a fish's head! Nature had "rigged out the fish" with just such a figure.

The feathers of birds, and each particular part of them, are arranged at such angle as to be most efficient in assisting flight. The human eye has a mirror, on which objects are reflected, and a nerve by which these reflections are conveyed to the brain, and thus we are enabled to take an interest in the objects which pass before the eye. Now, when the eye is too convex, we use one kind of glasses to correct the fault; and if it be not convex enough, or if we wish to look at objects at a distance, we use glasses of entirely another description.

But, as birds cannot get spectacles, Providence has given them a method of supplying the deficiency. They have the power of contracting the eye, of making it more convex, so as to see the specks which float in the atmosphere, and catch them for food; and also of flattening the eye, to see a great distance, and observe whether any vulture or other enemy is threatening to destroy them. In addition to this they have a film or coating which can suddenly be thrown down over the eye to protect it; because at the velocity at which they fly, and with the delicate texture of their eye, the least speck of dust would act upon it as a penknife thrust into the human eye. This film is to protect the eye, and the same thing exists to some extent in the eye of the horse. The horse has a large eye, very liable to take dust. This coating, in the horse's eye, is called the haw, or third eyelid, and if you will watch closely, you may see it descend and return with electric velocity. It clears away the dust and protects the eye from injury. If the eye should catch cold, the haw hardens and projects, and ignorant persons cut it off, and thus destroy this safeguard.

In this way are the principles of science applied to almost every thing. You wish to know how to pack the greatest amount of bulk in the smallest space. The forms of cylinders leave large spaces between them. Mathematicians, labored for a long time to find what figure could be used so as to lose no space; and at last found that it was the six-sided figure, and also that three planes ending in a point formed the strongest roof or floor. The honey bee discovered the same things a good while ago. Honey-comb is made up of six-sided figures, and the roof is built with three plane surfaces coming to a point.

If a flexible vessel be emptied of air, its sides will be almost crushed together by the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere. And if a tube partly filled with fluid be emptied of its air, the fluid will rise to the top. The bee understands this; and when he comes to the cup of the tall honey-suckle, and finds that he cannot reach the sweet matter at its bottom, he thrusts in his body, shuts up the flower, and then exhausts the air, and so possesses himself of the dust and honey of the flower. The feet of flies and of lizards are constructed on a similar principle, and they thus walk with ease on glass or a ceiling. Their feet are made so as to create a vacuum beneath them, and so they have the pressure of the atmosphere, fifteen pounds to the square inch, to enable them to hold on. The cat has the same power to a less extent.

Plants require the sunlight, and some flowers turn themselves toward the sun as it travels round from east to west. The sunflower does this, and so does a field of clover. These facts, though we have not yet got at the reason of them, are still extremely interesting.

The gastric juice is worthy of remark. It is a tasteless, colorless, inodorous, limpid fluid, like water, and is adapted in different animals to different purposes. In the hyena, and other carniverous animals, it will not dissolve live flesh, but will dissolve dead flesh. These creatures then live upon other animals, and even bones are soluble in their gastric juice, while it will not dissolve vegetables at all. On the other hand, some animals live entirely on vegetables, and their gastric juice will not dissolve animal food.

We cannot alter the nature of an animal by changing its food. It will still belong to the family. In this particular, bees are better instructed. When they lose their queen bee—which is an entirely different animal from the working bee—if you present another to them within twenty-four hours, they will not accept of her nor obey her. They prefer taking an ordinary grub, before it has become a flier, and feeding it with a particular food, and treating it in a particular way; and when it leaves the grub state it becomes a queen bee, and they always suffer themselves to be governed by her.

The habits of ants are extremely curious. We all have heard of ant houses, sometimes twenty feet in diameter, filled with halls and rooms of great size and strength. These and beaver dams are constructed upon strictly mechanical principles.

In some insect species the males have wings while the females have none. This is the case with the glow worm, and the female has the property of emitting a phosphorescent light, and were it not for this the gentleman glow worm would never find the way to his lady's chamber. The ostrich, like the cherubim, is not provided with the means of sitting down. She cannot, therefore, hatch her eggs, but buries them in the hot sand, and leaves nature to hatch them for her. Some birds build no nests; like the cuckoo, which deposites her eggs in the nests of other birds—but she knows enough always to select the nests of birds that have bills shaped like her own, for then she is assured her young will have the same kind of food as she herself would procure.

Knickerbocker Magazine.

Cure for Worms in Children.—A writer in the Farmer's Register, who, being a slaveholder, has a large family under his care, says, for near thirty years he has found the following preparation a certain cure for worms:

> Take the fat of old bacon, sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put in as much wormseed (vulgarly called Jerusalem Oak) as is necessary, as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, and give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely—some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms to come from a child three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A new use is found for India Rubber, in lightening vessels over shoals and bars. The results of a recent experiment are stated by Com. Chauncey, and four other gentlemen of New York; in which a vessel of 100 tons was lifted bodily 2 feet out of the water, equivalent to being lightened from 30 to 35 tons out of the 100. It is thus described by Com. C. and his associates:—

This invention consists of a series of cylindrical India Rubber Camels, five feet in length, and six feet in diameter. These Camels are composed of Goodyear's Metallic Gum Elastic or Vulcanized India Rubber. This article is not affected by heat or cold, which adds much to the strength and durability of the apparatus. The air chamber or interior of the Camel is composed of two thicknesses of the strongest canvas, heavily coated with the composition alluded to. Outside of this, is a covering of duck, somewhat smaller in diameter than the air chamber, in order that the latter may not sustain the whole pressure when inflated.—Externally to these is an ingenious net-work of ropes, three quarters of an inch in circumference, which come to a focus upon one side like the meridian lines upon a globe.—Each of these ropes will sustain the weight of 700 lbs. At the point where they unite they are attached to a ring; through this ring a five inch rope is passed, which, after being carried under the vessel, is made fast to a stuanchion on deck. The hose by which these are inflated is of the same material as the camels, than which nothing can be *neater* or *better* adapted to the purpose.—

These, when properly applied to a vessel, form a perfect cylinder, the end of one camel fitting to the next beyond. The forward one is adapted to the shape of the vessel for reasons obvious. We believe them fully competent to raise a merchantman of the largest size, or ship of the line, and to float them over bars with about two-thirds their usual draft, not impeding their progress through the water more than the same additional breadth of beam. One thing which adds materially to the value of this invention, is the simplicity of its arrangement, and the facility with which it may be applied in rough weather. They are inflated simultaneously, by means of a force pump; the air passing through a large hose, which communicates through the medium of T couplings with each camel. Each of these couplings are provided with stop-cocks to cut off the communication in case of rupture.

The Committee were highly gratified with the experiment this afternoon, and consider the value of the invention as completely settled. The time consumed in adjusting the apparatus under the vessel was a minute and a half to each camel; two of them were inflated in one minute, as timed by the Committee. The vessel, measuring 100 tons, was lifted bodily two feet out of the water, by means of twelve camels, which was equivalent to being lightened from thirty to thirty-five tons. The Committee regard the invention as having an important bearing upon the commercial world, inasmuch as it will open a communication with those ports and places which are now unapproachable on account of bars, shoals, &c.

The Moon through Lord Rosse's Telescope.—Dr. Scoresby, of Bradford, England, still continues to lecture on the appearance of the heavens through the monster telescope of Lord Rosse. He describes the moon as appearing in great magnificence through this famed instrument, seeming like a globe of molten silver, whilst every object of the extent of one hundred yards was quite visible; and edifices of the size of Yorkminister might, therefore, he said, be easily perceived if they existed. He stated that there was no appearance of any thing of that nature, neither was there any indication of the existence of water nor of an atmosphere. There was a vast number of extinct volcanoes, several miles in breadth. Through one of them there was a line in continuance of one, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, which ran in a straight direction like a railway. The general appearance, however, was like one vast ruin of Nature; and many of the pieces of rock driven out of volcanoes appeared to be laid at various distances. The Doctor said he expected it would soon be competent to daguerreotype the image of the moon upon the speculum, which could not be done at present, as the moon was not stationary; but he stated that Lord Rosse contemplated a piece of mechanism to move the telescope to a certain distance with a motion corresponding to the movement of the moon.

Dr. Scoresby further remarked that the nebulæ already observed were between one and two hundred, which was doing well, considering that the observations had often been obstructed by cloudy nights. Although this great telescope has been erected nearly two years, it has not been in complete operation more than six or seven months, and already the nebulæ not before fully examined have been discovered to be a collection of suns.

Grafting the Tomato upon the Potato.—At a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Mr. Meigs read from the "Annals of the Royal Horticultural Society of Paris" an account of a successful experiment of grafting a stem of the tomato upon the stalk of a potato, by which a crop of tomatoes was raised in the air, and one of potatoes in the earth. The tomato and the potato are of the same *genus* of plant.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school exhibition. "The chief use of bread?" answered the urchin interrogated, appearently astonished at the simplicity of the inquirer, "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on it."

"Married folks with large families are practical Millerites, as they are often disturbed by the *midnight cry.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30, 1846.

FROM GALVESTON AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.

The steamship Palmetto, Capt. Lewis, arrived last evening from Galveston, whence she sailed on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Among her passengers, were Dr. Conrad and Lieut. Nichols, of the U. S. Army; and Capts. Crump and Smith, and Lieuts. Price, Smith, Smedes and Derfendorf, of the Mississippi volunteers; and Lieut. S. C. Reid, of the Texas Rangers. Lieut. Price is the gentleman so often reported to have been killed by the Mexicans.

Not to keep the reader in suspense, we are happy to be able to say that the difficulty between Gen. Marshall and Col. Peyton, and that between Mr. Musson and Capt. Shivers, were arranged without a hostile meeting.

By this arrival we learn that the steamship McKim arrived at Galveston from Brazos Santiago on Saturday last, the 24th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnson, of Texas, Col. Balie Peyton and our associate, Mr. Kendall, were passengers on the McKim.—Capt. Shivers' company of Mississippi and Texas volunteers, and a large number of discharged volunteers were on board the McKim. The McKim brought very little news from Brazos Santiago to Galveston.

The U. S. propeller Florida, Capt. Butler, from Brazos for this port, put into Galveston on the 25th inst., having been eleven days out, with 200 discharged volunteers on board. She was short of provisions and water. Having supplied herself she was to sail again for this port on the 28th.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

GALVESTON, Oct. 27, 1846.

The Palmetto going out towards New Orleans this evening gives me a chance of sending you a line, although I have little in the way of news to communicate.

The McKim and Florida, propellers, are both in port here from Brazos Island, crowded with sick and discharged volunteers, several dying on the passage up. If anything is needed it is a comfortable Government transport on which to send home the sick and disabled soldiers.

From Monterey to Matamoras, among both Americans and Mexicans, a great deal of sickness prevails—chills and fevers and intermitting fever. I have come in for more than a full share of both, but am now on the mend. I regret to state that two able officers died here last night and are to be buried this afternoon—Col. William S. Fisher, who commanded the noted Mier expedition, and Capt. Francis S. Early, who commanded the Washington company of Texas Rangers at the battle of Monterey. The former had just married a young and accomplished wife; the latter was hourly expecting his family to meet him at this place.

I am glad to see that at length our Government is to prosecute the war against Mexico with some show of reason and vigor. Recall Gen. Wool from his nonsensical and Quixotic expedition to Chihuahua, order him to join Gen. Taylor and help out in the operations against Saltillo and San Luis, and the eyes of the Mexican rulers will soon be opened. All that will be wanting will be the subjugation of Tampico, and the establishment of depots of provisions on the road between that and San Luis, to throw all of Northern Mexico completely into our power. G. W. K.

THE STORMING OF MONTEREY.

LETTER OF GEN. BUTLER.

The following are extracts from a letter of Gen. Butler to a near relative of his in Louisville. In publishing it the Journal of that city states that the General says, in the same letter, that it is the opinion of those Mexican officers who have been taken prisoners by our army that their Government will at once offer to ours terms of peace:

MONTEREY, September 25, 1846.

Monterey is ours, but not without a heavy loss, and my division has probably sustained more than one-half of it. I am myself wounded, but not badly. I was struck by a musket ball below the knee; it entered in front, grazed the bones without injuring them, ranged round through the flesh, and came out on the opposite side. I became faint from loss of blood, and was compelled to leave the field after having been in it under a heavy fire of grape and musketry for three hours. I have been required by my surgeon to keep perfectly still ever since the battle.

I was in the act of leading the Ohio Regiment to storm two of the most formidable batteries in the town, flanked by a stone wall, ten feet high, with a deep ditch in front, and covered by a strong musketry force in the rear, under complete shelter. There were two other batteries of grape shot discharged, that swept the ground continually. Col. Mitchell, who commanded the regement of Ohio volunteers, was wounded about the same time that I was, and we then prudently abandoned the enterprise, as we became convinced that our loss would have been probably at least one hundred more men, had we persevered.

I hope you will not think I acted rashly. I know that I am often rash where I involve myself alone; not so, however, when the fate of others are at stake. The condition in which we were placed fully justified, if it did not positively require us to make the attempt. The peculiarity of our situation I cannot now explain without going into greater detail than I am able to do.

The battle commenced about 9 o'clock A. M., and continued without intermission, with various degrees of intensity, for eight hours. I had almost 1,000 men in the battle, the Louisville Legion having been left to guard our mortars—and of that number we lost in killed and wounded about 250.

We took our battery and a house fitted up as a fortification, and assisted the regulars in taking a second. Gen. Worth, with great gallantry and equal success, and with far less loss, carried on his operations on the opposite side of the town.

The loss of the regulars who acted with us was nearly proportional to ours, as I learn, though I have not seen the official returns.

Under all the circumstances the terms of the capitulation are favorable to us. There were still several strong forts in the hands of the enemy, which we would have been compelled to take by regular approaches or with heavy losses. The plaza is of itself an enormous fortification of continuous houses, with thick stone walls, and all the streets leading into it strongly fortified and filled with guns.

They admit that they will have at least 8,000 fighting men, whilst on our part we cannot muster 5,000 for duty, and have only a few heavy guns, and them we took from them.

Never, I believe, did troops, both volunteers and regulars, behave with more calmness and intrepidity, and I do not believe that for downright straightforward hard fighting the battle of Monterey has ever been surpassed.

The following is an extract from Col. Balie Peyton's account of the Battle:—

It is not necessary for me to go into detail in relation to the terms accorded to the Mexican army in the capitulation, as you will have seen the article, or the substance thereof, published in the newspapers ere this reaches you. If any one not acquainted with the facts of the case should object that our Commanding General has granted terms too favorable to the retiring army, let it be remembered that our invincible little army had already suffered severely in baring the bosoms of our best citizens and bravest officers and soldiers to the batteries of an unseen foe; that the city was still immensely strong in its defences; that the Mexican army was double that of our own; that this army was in possession of the strongest part of a city each house of which is a fortress within itself; that each remaining street was barricaded, and most of them defended by cannon; and that when driven from the city the Mexican army possessed a fortress called the citadel, of immense capacity and great strength, to which the whole army could have retired. To have taken this work without a siege train, as we were, by assault, would have cost us dearly. Independently of these considerations, our provisions were growing short and our ammunition was quite limited. We were far removed from our supplies and reinforcements, while the enemy might have been reinforced at any moment. And, lastly, the policy avowed by our Government does not inculcate the idea that this is to be a vindictive or exterminating war against the people of Mexico, but, on the contrary, to conquer a peace, or, in other words, to whip Mexico to her own satisfaction, obtain our just rights, and conclude a peace upon terms such as would be becoming in a great and magnanimous nation towards a weak and distracted Government. All this has, in my opinion, been accomplished in as full, complete, and ample a manner by the course pursued in the capitulation, as if we had stormed the citadel and put their whole army to the sword. This is, in my judgment, the last battle which will be fought in the Mexican war. General Ampudia, in urging a pacific course on General Taylor, stated repeatedly that he knew that Gen. Santa Anna was disposed to peace; that he was well assured that the course adopted would lead to peace between the two countries; that his object was to save the effusion of blood and the honor of his Government. But, if the war is to be prosecuted, we are in the possession of one of the strongest, most healthy, and beautiful places in Mexico, from which, when our reinforcements and supplies arrive, our army cannot be expelled by any force which Mexico will be able to send against it. We have taken arms and ammunition with which we can act offensively or defensively, according to the course of events and the policy of the Government. If it be the policy of our Government to extend our boundary beyond the Rio Grande, then the line of the Riconada, agreed upon as that beyond which the Mexican troops are to retire, is the most eligible which can be indicated by the geographical features of the country.

An officer of the Louisville Legion, writing to his friend, says,—

"We laid for nine long hours flat upon the ground, the balls whizzing a few feet over us. It is no fun, I assure you, to be shot at as a target without the power of sending back. It commenced raining about 4 o'clock, and did not cease during the whole night. It was quite cold, and many of us had no blankets. We were kept on the watch ground until 12 o'clock at night, when the pieces were moved to camp—a distance of about two and a half miles—in a very heavy rain and deep mud. We had nothing to eat all day, nothing to cook when we got to camp, and no fire to cook it by. Our camp-guard, because of an anticipated attack on the camp by the Mexican lancers, had struck all the tents and packed the wagons with every thing, blankets and all, making it impossible for us to get our blankets. It was an exceedingly disagreeable night, but it was rather better than dodging twelve pounders."

THE BATTLE AND THE ARMISTICE.

We find in the government paper the annexed letter from an officer of the army at Monterey. We are glad to see that the letter receives the semi-official endorsement of the government paper, because the writer not only defends Gen. Taylor's conduct in regard to the terms granted to the Mexican commander, but states circumstances to show the importance of the armistice to Gen. Taylor himself, as well as reasons why its premature termination by the order of the Government is unfortunate for our own army:—*Nat. Intell.*

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1846.

My dear Colonel: This place surrendered the evening of the 24th, after three days' contest, during which we drew ourselves around it like a boa constrictor, the fold becoming more contracted each day. The place is strong by nature, and had been much strengthened by art. They had more than thirty pieces of artillery, which they had disposed of with skill, and used with good effect. The defence was obstinate. Every battery had to be carried excepting two, one of which was evacuated during the second night; the other not until after the surrender. The latter was their citadel, and would have required a breaching battery, which we had not, at least not nearer than Camargo.

The town is a mass of castles. When the attack extended into the town these houses were carried only by small assaults. Worth's division took the heights, crowned with batteries, in the rear. He carried them, one after another, in a most gallant manner, and with little loss. A demonstration, made by the other divisions on the opposite end of the town, intended at first only as a diversion in his favor, soon became a most general engagement there. The horns of the bull were there, and we got terribly gored. There was the main loss, with the least gain. Gen. Taylor was there with all his staff. We went into the range of the fire at about half past 8 A. M. and went out of it about 4 P. M. This was a long time to be peppered. The two following days were partly passed in street fighting, in which the light artillery (singular as it may seem) bore a conspicuous part. Indeed, Ridgely and Bragg were conspicuous the first day. So, it is said, was Duncan, who was with Worth. The morning of the fourth day Gen. Ampudia held out the flag. That day was a day of rest, for in the evening the articles of capitulation were signed. I was present at the council which arranged the basis for them. Ampudia spoke with dignity and some eloquence. His countenance, however, looked somewhat besotted.

As many soldiers have marched out as we can march in. Under other circumstances, the leniency of the articles might be questioned. Gen. Taylor's answer in the morning had been that arms should be laid down and the parole imposed. He was afterwards induced to concede, as it was possible, perhaps probable, that at that very moment peace existed between the two nations.

Had he insisted on his first terms, the contest would undoubtedly have been renewed, at least for some hours, which would have been marked by a most exasperated contest, and the effusion of much blood. We would have gained all but the citadel, with what further loss we know not. Under all the circumstances, I approved the course taken. I heard no one find fault with it while the chances of hard fighting were open. When they were closed, some voices said they were still for war.

The suspension of operations will little more than give us time to prepare for ulterior operations, if they become necessary. Our provisions are now about out. We could not move onward, even if no obstacle was in the way. Gen. Taylor wishes some four or five hundred thousand rations put in deposite here before he aims at Saltillo. They must come up from Camargo. It will take the major part of the four weeks to provide this store, muster all the means of transportation that we can. So you see my work is only begun. I am ready for the task. My strength and willingness are undiminished.

Letter from Col. Davis.—In the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 23d ultimo we find an interesting letter from Col. Jefferson Davis, of the Mississippi Volunteers, who was one of the commissioners appointed by Gen. Taylor to arrange the terms of capitulation at Monterey, which throws some light upon the probable reason for granting the armistice. He says: "It was reported to us, by the Mexican General, that Mexico had received commissioners from the United States. They were whipped, and we could afford to be generous. We hope soon to return, as the war is probably over." There seems to be reason to believe that the Mexican General was guilty of a *ruse*, and that Gen. Taylor and his officers were deceived by the falsehood.

Richmond Whig.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"We learn that the President is about to call out a large additional volunteer force. He will take them chiefly from the South, as the Southern troops will be best adapted to the climate. This accords with the statement made some time ago by General Pierce M. Butler, of South Carolina, viz: that if the war continued a large force would be drawn from the South. A letter of the 7th October, the latest date from Monterey, mentions a rumor, which is doubtless well-founded, that Major General Wm. O. Butler will succeed Major General Patterson in the command of the Rio Grande posts, and that the latter is to have the command of some new expedition.

"Congress must do two things at the coming session—the first is to provide more amply for the widows and orphans of the officers and men killed or disabled in the service; and provide, by law, for the promotion of non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves."

The Capitulation of Monterey.—In the "Military Maxims of Napoleon," a translation from the French, recently issued by Wiley & Putnam, one rule is laid down which seems to explain why Gen. Taylor gave Ampudia such favorable terms. The rule is thus expressed:

"The keys of a fortified place are ample compensation for permitting the garrison to retire unmolested, whenever the latter evinces a determination to die rather than accept less favorable terms. It is always better, therefore, to grant an honorable capitulation to a garrison which has resisted vigorously, than to run the risk of an attempt to storm."

THE HARDSHIPS OF WAR.—A letter from an officer of the Army, published in the N. Y. Courier, gives a long account of the battle of Monterey, and of the march to that place. He says,—

"The march to this place from Seralvo had been one of extreme hardships; although we arose every morning at two, breakfasted at three and started at half past three, we rarely finished the march before two P. M. The heat, at all times very great, was such as greatly to extend the sick list; some men were struck dead, and others went mad from *coups de soleil*. The nights as we attained a high elevation became cool, and these alternations of temperature had given me a severe neuralgia in the face, which was much increased by sleeping in the water with which our camp ground was flooded, and this night also a cold rain came down; we were entirely separated from all our baggage, and those that slept were obliged to do so on the sharp points of the rocks, or amid thick thorny bushes."

Of the night of the second day of the battle he says,—

"At night we succeeded in having a little fried pork and some coffee for supper, being our first meal for two days. We also had put up a kind of tent, but a torrent of rain came down, a puddle of water was rapidly formed around us, and to add to our discomfort, the wind blew over our tent, and all this without our having had any sleep for two nights, and without a single blanket to protect us. I was lucky enough to find a place among some saddles in a deserted Mexican hut which, when I arrived, was already filled with officers."

Distressed Volunteers.—We have heard repeated complaints of the treatment received by some hundred and twenty volunteers lately landed in our city. It appears they were discharged from the army because of their ill health, and some forty days since embarked for this place on a vessel too small to carry so large a number of sick persons. They were thirty-five days in making the passage, and they must have suffered beyond description. Eleven of their number died on the passage, and they died, if our informant speaks the truth, in actual want of the most common necessaries of life. Many that lived to arrive here are barely alive, and are now in such a state as to be perfectly helpless. Humanity requires that something be done to alleviate their sufferings.

New Orleans Tropic.

The Mexican Party.—The Union, having labored for weeks without effect to fasten on the Whigs the charge of Abolitionism, is now engaged in the hopeful task of proving them to be a Mexican party. We suppose, of course, it means to embrace *all* the Whigs, Generals Taylor and Worth and Kearney, and two-thirds of the officers, both of volunteers and the regular army. A very large majority of the *privates* too, of the former, belong, we have been informed, to the Whig, or as the Union has it, *Mexican* party.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Plum for the Official Organ.—There is a paper in Indiana, calling itself the Indiana Democrat, which aspires, and we admit with success, to place itself at the very head of the purely *Polk* press. In a recent number the following paragraph appears:

"The *President planned* the brilliant battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and is entitled to *as much* or *more credit* for the successful result of them than General Taylor is. The wisdom, efficiency and promptness of the present administration are seen and appreciated by all sensible men who are not wilfully blinded,—and time will only make it more apparent."

We must have this in the official organ. It will not do to let the court journal be out done as a courtier. How gratified Mr. Polk will be to hear that he did as much, nay *more* than Gen. Taylor at the brilliant battles of the 8th and 9th of May on the Rio Grande! It is true, that Mr. Polk did not know that the battles were to be fought till they were over, and he heard of them and the success of the American arms at the same time,—but what of that! He *planned* the battles, and as Gen. Taylor was made a Major-General for what he did, surely Mr. Polk ought to be made a *Captain* for what *he* did; and then he will be up to Capt. Tyler, in rank, whilst he will exceed him in many other things. What says the Cabinet? Shall Mr. Polk be made a Captain?—*Baltimore Patriot.*

EFFECTS OF THE GALE AT HAVANA.

Ninety-two Vessels sunk, destroyed, or otherwise injured—forty or fifty coasting vessels wrecked.

The brig Cybelle arrived at Savannah on the 29th ultimo, bringing advices from Havana to the 20th. The recent gale, experienced all along the Southern coast, was felt with much violence at Havana, and did considerable injury to the city and the shipping in port.

During the hurricane (as we learn from one account) it was dangerous to be in the city, from large sheets of lead and tiles blown from the tops of houses. These lay about in every direction, and were in many instances carried by the wind to a great distance. The beautiful palmetto and other trees which adorned the Garernoro Square were broken and torn down. The air was filled with dense clouds of "spoon drift" or salt spray, which was carried for half a league into the country, and deluged the houses, the crevices, and flooding the streets. Many houses were blown down or unroofed, and among them the Tacon Theatre, which was partially unroofed and received other damage. The streets were nearly deserted, except by occasional detachments of soldiers, ordered to different posts to give assistance where it was needed. The beautiful Passao, the fashionable drive and promenade of the citizens, suffered in its shrubs, trees, plants, &c. But the wharves presented the most disastrous spectacle—ships, barques, brigs, and schooners, some crowded on top of the others, three tier deep, were sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or totally crushed to pieces.

The Savannah Georgian has the following letter, which gives some additional particulars:

"HAVANA, October 17, 1846.

"We have to announce with deep regret that we have again been visited with a terrific hurricane, far more destructive in its effects upon the shipping in the harbor than that of 1844. It commenced on the evening of the 10th, and lasted until 11 o'clock the next morning. Out of 104 sailing vessels, steamers, and vessels of war in our port, all but twelve have been sunk, wrecked, dismasted, or otherwise severely injured; besides which, forty or fifty coasting vessels were destroyed. In the city and environs the injury to the buildings, trees, &c. has been immense, and many lives have been lost. The accounts from the country are as yet incomplete in their information, and vary a great deal. In some districts the damage both to the sugar cane and buildings on the estates has been immense; in others it has been somewhat lighter. The total diminution of the crop in consequence of this calamity will no doubt be very considerable, though we have not data enough as yet to make an estimate. Much will also depend on the weather we have for some weeks to come.

"The greater part of the coffee crop has perished, and almost all the plantation trees have been rooted up, and fields of rice destroyed, whereby much suffering will be occasioned, and imports of provisions from abroad will be required to a greater extent.

"A French frigate went ashore, but will probably be got off with considerable damage. Also, a French sloop of war was driven ashore on the morning of the 11th, and will be a total loss, and a French man-of-war steamer much damaged, being dismasted, &c. A Spanish man-of-war brig sunk at her anchors, and will be a total loss; one went ashore, and three were slightly injured. The steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe are ashore."

The Havana prices current of the 18th instant, in summing up the list of disasters to the shipping, gives the following result:

"Ships sunk 11, dismasted 4, much damaged 8, safe 4; total 27. Brigs sunk 19, dismasted 12, much damaged 14, safe 4; total 49. Schooners sunk 7, dismasted 3, much damaged 2, safe 1; total 13.—Steamers lost, Natchez, Tacon, Villanueva. Coasters sunk, upwards of 45."

Rumor.—The Leavenworth (Indiana) Banner says that the President has appointed R. D. Owen, Representative in Congress from that State, minister to Brazil, in the room of Henry A. Wise.

We doubt this. Mr. Polk would rather have Mr. Wise anywhere else than in Washington, and if he cannot be kept from there in any other way, he will be glad to let him remain in Brazil.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A Bad Lot!—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post (the leading Locofoco paper of the city) thus speaks of the ticket which that party has just elected to the Legislature. The writer, a Locofoco also, is giving reasons why he shall oppose a portion of the ticket, and says:

"I never scratched a ticket, sir, in my life; the more shame for me, perhaps. But I mean to make such a beginning on this Assembly ticket as will atone for my past errors. Generally I have persuaded myself, even when I knew nothing personally of the candidates regularly nominated, that the presumption was in their favor. In the present case there is no room for such a belief. Out of the whole sixteen candidates there are scarcely six, who are not either so incompetent that they cannot write five lines of English correctly, or so bad in character that I would not trust them to collect for me a debt of twenty-five dollars. This is what I know."

The Star in the East!—The struggle in Maine to supply vacancies in the State Legislature in towns which chose no delegates at the recent general election, still goes on, and with continued gains to the Whig party. At present, the Whig majority in the House of Representatives is six, and it will probably be maintained, if not increased, up to the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. In that event, as the vacancies in the Senate are to be filled by the House, and the election of Governor will devolve upon the Legislature, Maine, like New Hampshire, will be thoroughly revolutionized.—*Richmond Whig.*

Maine Election.—The Boston Atlas, of Tuesday, has some additional returns from Maine, and says—

Since the election of the 14th of September, when 32 Whigs and 43 Locos were chosen, the Whigs have added 31, and the Locos have only added 14. Of these 31, eight only were from districts giving Whig majorities for Governor, nine from districts which gave Dana, Loco, a clear majority over everything, and fourteen more gave large majorities against Bronson. The Whigs have a clear and undisputed majority of six in the House already, and a fair prospect of adding to it in the elections a fortnight from Monday.

The Presidency.—At a public meeting recently held in one of the interior counties of Tennessee, John McLean, of Ohio, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. And at a Whig Convention held a few days since at Exeter, New Hampshire, Daniel Webster was nominated as next President.

The Legislature of Rhode Island on Thursday last elected John H. Clarke a Senator in Congress for six years, from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Simmons's term will expire.

The intelligent Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"Mr. Buchanan, it is reported, has written a long letter to some of his friends in Pennsylvania, taking ground against the Tariff of 1846, in which it is intimated that he would have written earlier on the subject, but did not wish to subject himself to the charge of interference in the Pennsylvania election. He sees the storm and is attempting to cast an anchor to the windward; but he is too late!

"Some of his peculiar friends will maintain that he may come out with these protective tariff views and yet retain his seat in Mr. Polk's anti-tariff Cabinet; but others, and Mr. Dallas among them, I imagine, will say *no* to this! They will contend that Mr. Polk ought not to be charged with wearing two faces on this subject, after the passage of the Tariff of 1846, as he would be by keeping Mr. Protective Tariff Buchanan in his Cabinet!"

The Administration journals attributed the recent rise in the price of Breadstuffs to the Tariff of '46. To what do they attribute the decline that has since taken place?—*Alex. Gazette.*

Why, of course, to the Tariff of 1842. When the price of Breadstuffs rises, the Tariff of 1846 is in operation; but when it falls the law of 1842 gains the ascendancy. This is the Democratic *rationale* of the matter.—*Richmond Times.*

Another Scare-Crow.—The last "Standard" says—

"We shall have some startling disclosures to make next week, in relation to the connection existing at the North between the Whigs and Abolitionists."

A little farther on, the Editor throws up his hat, and huzzas lustily, because Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, who voted for Free Trade, has been elected. Now this same Mr. Wilmot was re-elected, not so much on account of his Free Trade notions, (which are said to be equivocal any how,) but because he is *an Abolitionist*, and lives in a strong Abolition District. He was the person who moved the clause to the famous two million bill of last Session of Congress, the object of which was to restrict the extension of Slavery. And yet, while the "Standard" rejoices over the election of such a man, he has the effrontery to talk about a union of Whigs and Abolitionists. The fact is, the "Standard" is about run aground to find cause of objection to the Whigs. When Mr. Polk was elected, he started out on stilts, armed *cap-a-pie*, but he is now well nigh on foot, and ready to take a tree.

Raleigh Register.

Stick a pin there!—As the "Standard" is constantly charging without the shadow of truth to sustain it, (says the Raleigh Register,) that the Northern *Whigs* and Abolitionists are allied, it may be well to let Southern Democrats hear the voice of their candidate for Lieutenant Governor in New York, Mr. Gardiner, on the subject of Negro equality. Being questioned by the Abolitionists of the 8th District, with regard to Negro suffrage, here is the answer:

Question—Are you in favor of extending the elective franchise to the colored man, the same as the white?

Answer—I answer YES! There should be no exception to the doctrine of *equal* rights, without a strong necessity, and that necessity I do not conceive to exist in the present case.

THE PEOPLE MOVING—NEUSE RIVER.

A correspondent informs us that a memorial to the next Legislature is on foot, calling the attention of that body to the improvement of Neuse River, and urging the adoption of some scheme to render it navigable. This memorial will be circulated in the Counties of Craven, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnson and Greene, we presume, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of the people of those Counties.

The Neuse Steamers.—The new Steamer owned by the "Neuse Navigation Company," and designed to ply between this place and Smithfield, arrived here on Friday last. We believe she was built at Springfield, Mass., and is said to be of greater length and breadth than the Steamer Wayne, and draws less water. She lies for the present at Jerkins' wharf, and we presume will soon commence her trips.

Newbernian.

Bladen Senatorial Election.—The special election in the Bladen Senatorial district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Melvin, terminated in the choice of Mr. Wooten, of Columbus, L. F., by a majority of 188 over J. W. Russ, Whig. Brunswick county gave Mr. Russ 76 majority.

COUNTY RETURNS.

	Russ.	Wooten.
Brunswick,	163	87
Bladen,	107	180
Columbus,	42	233
	312	500

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Bank of Cape Fear has established a Branch at Salem, N. C., in place of the Agency heretofore existing there, and appointed F. H. Shuman, Cashier.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Robert Nicholson, of this City, retired to bed on Wednesday night last, in usual good health, and about 12 o'clock, his wife awoke, and found him dead by her side!—*Raleigh Register.*

Driving a Bargain.—A Yankee out west called at the house of a substantial farmer in a county a little east of this, and entering the sitting-room, saw three clocks, one over the mantelpiece, and one on each side of the room. This was enough to discourage most pedlars, but not our hero. He discovered that our farmer had a sort of passion for clocks, and resolved to furnish him one for the vacant place opposite that which graced the mantel. The farmer had three, and didn't want another. But, urged the pedlar, it would *look* so well to have one on each side and end of the room, all facing each other. Strange to say, the farmer yielded to his importunity, or his own desire to have four clocks facing each other, and bought another. The pedlar then asked if his neighbors were all supplied with what *he* considered a prime necessary of life—clocks. No, three were without them, and he thought each would buy one, and, at the pedlar's suggestion, and offering to make a discount, actually bought and paid for three clocks for his friends. Our hero then took leave, went to the neighbors, and himself sold a clock to each, thus leaving the "sold" farmer with seven clocks to ornament the walls of his house.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 10.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8½ a 8¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt, bu.,	50 a 60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5½ a 7½	Wheat,	90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7½ cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 a 10,	14 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined; most of the sales at 8½ to 8¾, receipts light. No change in Flour; sells at 5½ to 7½. Corn 55. Oats scarce at 30 to 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 3 12 to 3 00, plentiful supplies expected, and purchasers rather holding off. Spirits offered at 45, without purchasers. Tar 2 15 to 2 25. Timber market active, supply small, sales at 5 to 8. Flooring Boards dull, some few rafts waiting sale. No wide boards on sale; last sales 6 50. A slight demand for scantling at 4 50. A cargo of Lime sold at 75. Shingles 2 to 2 50. A cargo of up-country Corn held at 80. Market perfectly glutted with Bacon; hams 9, shoulders 7, middlings 7½. Lard 8½. Ohio Flour 6 75, Canal 7, Fayetteville scarce at 6 25.

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 3.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8½ to 9. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, all is suspense, waiting for the Steamer. Small sales of cotton, without change of price. Flour firm at 6 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10. Corn 60 to 70.

Total receipts of Cotton 165,436 bales, against 262,752 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 4—Steamer Evergreen, with full Freight for Hall & Johnson, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, H Branson, Gardner & McKethan, R Strange, D A Ray & Co, C P Mallett, J Brooksbank, P P Johnson & Co, S T Hawley, Sam'l J Hinsdale, G W McDonald, Cook & Troy, Hall & Hall, G & H McMillan, J H & J Martine, J D Williams, J Winslow, E J Hale, C Benbow & Co, Rockfish Co, D & W McLaurin, John MacRae, D Johnson, J Brown, W Prior, F T Ward, J G Cook, G McNeill, P Taylor, E W Willkings, J & T Waddill, J C Thomson, A McLauchlin, and A J Howell, of this place; and for J G Lash, F & H Friese, J & W Murphy, S T Pfohl, Hunt & Gardner, M Boger, N Mendenhall, S L Right, R A King, R M Epperson, Shelly & Fields, A Torrence, J Cowles, J F Chambers, Gwinn & Hickerson, J S Battera, T Bostick, J H Parks, and A J Lillington, of the interior.

Nov. 8.—Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, T S Latterloh, E W Willkings, and J Dodd, of this place; and for Holmes, Worth & Co, Rankin & McLean, E M Holt & Co, J & W Murphy, Worth & Sanders, E Coffin & Co, J Worth, B & C Coffin, O F Burgess, J A Wotherspoon, G H Lee, Bonner & Crist, W F Watts, W G Webb, Richmond Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 7—Steamer Evergreen, with 100 bales Sheeting, 93 bales Cotton, 43 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, 3 hhds. Wax, 14 boxes Tobacco, 19 boxes Dry Goods, 189 bbls. Dried Peaches, 1 hhd. and 2 bbls. Cranberries, for Hall & Johnson, E W Willkings, D A Ray & Co, G McNeill, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, Hall & Hall, J G Cook, J Kyle, and D Johnson, —drawing with cargo in but 2½ feet water.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

October 29.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from N. York. 30.—Brigs Tangier from Searsport, Me., Fox from Martinique, Br. Brig Enterprise from Yarmouth, N. S.; Schrs. Chas. Hopkins from Lockwood's Folly, J. D. Jones from New York. 31.—Brig Grandee from Thomaston, Me. Nov. 2.—Schr. Olive from New York. 3.—Brigs Orchilla from Martinique, David Duffell from New York, Nonpariel from Fair Haven, Mass., Wanderer from Bath, Me.; Schr. G. W. Davis from New York. 5.—Schrs. Marion from Little River, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly.

WHO DISPUTES IT? Nobody.—It has now become an *established fact* that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption by certainly and speedily curing every disease that leads to this most fatal malady.—Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, etc., etc., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed confirmed Consumption have been completely cured, after the best physicians have declared that death was inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Waterville, N. Y., was restored to perfect health by the Balsam after the best doctors in Oneida County pronounced his case to be a hopeless consumption. So of Thomas Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J., after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so attested that all *must believe*.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10, 1846.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORIES!

New York and New Jersey Whig by overwhelming Majorities!!!

The late elections in the above States have astounded every body. The Locos were confident, the Whigs scarcely dared to hope for success. The result is a perfect tornado, which has swept Locofocoism out of sight. Silas Wright, the present Governor of New York, and prospective candidate for President, whose name was said by his party to be "a tower of strength," carrying with it "a power that is utterly irresistible," is beaten **11,000** votes by John Young; the Whigs have elected **23** Members of Congress, instead of the 9 whom they have in the present House; the Locos proper only 8, and the Tariff Hunker party 3. In the State Senate, of the 8 members chosen this year, the Whigs have elected **5**, and the Locos 3. The latter will, however, have the majority in the Senate, as 18 Locos, 5 Whigs, and 1 Native, hold over from last year. In the other House of the Legislature, the Whigs have a decided majority, say about **72** to 56. Last year it was 74 Locos to 52 Whigs. It is uncertain whether the Whig Lieut. Governor is elected.

Three Locofoco Congressmen out of the eight elected, succeeded by majorities of from 20 to 100 only, and they would not have been elected at all but for the running of Native candidates.

In NEW JERSEY, the Whigs have **4** out of the 5 Members of Congress, instead of 3 to 2, as at present. A Whig Governor by a large majority, a Whig Senate by 12 to 7, and a Whig House by 45 to 12. Whig majority on joint ballot **38**, against 9 last year. This election is important, as a U. S. Senator is to be elected in place of Miller, Whig.

Let us now post the Ledger, and see how the account stands. Elections for Members of the next Congress have already been held in the following States, with the following results, as compared with the present Congress:—

	1846				[illegible]			
	W.	L. F.	N.	Vac'y.	W.	L. F.	N.	V.
Maine	1	2	0	4	1	5	0	1
Vermont	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	16	7	1	0	10	12	2	0
Ohio	11	10	0	0	8	13	0	0
Georgia	4	4	0	0	3	5	0	0
S. Carolina	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
Arkansas	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Illinois	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0
Missouri	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New York	23	10	0	0	9	21	4	0
New Jersey	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
	63	53	1	6	38	79	6	1

This shows a net Whig gain of 25 members, and a Locofoco loss of 26,—a change of **51** votes. The Locofoco majority in the present Congress is about 65. The chance is very fair, therefore, that the next House of Representatives *will be Whig!*

Of the 12 States which have already voted, a majority of the members elected from 6 are whig, and 1 State is tied.

The Baltimore Patriot says—

There will be 30 States represented in the next Congress, and the number of Representatives they will be entitled to, is 230. Of this number, 116 constitutes a majority.

Giving to the Locofocos of the States yet to elect, the same number of Representatives they have in the present Congress; that is, giving them 14 of the 15 for Virginia, 6 of the 9 for North Carolina, 3 of the 4 for Louisiana, 8 of the 10 for Indiana, 6 of the 7 for Alabama—all in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas and Mississippi—all in New Hampshire, *which they cannot get*—and allowing them to fill the 4 vacancies in Maine, *which they cannot do*—and then they will have, all told, 115 members: *just one-half.*

But they will lose in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Tennessee, New Hampshire and Maine at least 14 members, which will bring their entire force in the House of Representatives down as low as 100 members. This will give the Whigs 30 majority—enough to all useful purposes.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE WHIG TORNADO.

We are as yet too much exhausted by the labors of arranging and collecting Election Returns, and by the want of sleep, to have much time to spare to call attention to the storm that has swept over Loco Focoism in this State. We have beaten Pennsylvania, we think, in the tornado we have got up here,—and if, in this part of the State, there had been the union that was desirable, three more pure Whig Members of Congress would have graced our victory, in the persons of Phoenix, Monroe, and Van Wagenen,—all lost by feuds and splits among men substantially of the same opinion on Federal Politics. Independent of the unsought for aid we have from the Anti-Rent agitation, the returns are showing, particularly on the Members of Congress, that the purely Whig strength is decidedly uppermost in the State.

The great causes of these great changes of public opinion are, *no doubt*, the change of the Tariff, and the enactment of the Sub-Treasury by the present Congress,—with the fraud that was practised upon us in getting up a war with Mexico, after the President had promised us that the annexation of Texas should be a "bloodless achievement." That war is unpopular here. The Whigs discriminate admirably, between the duties they owe to their country and their countrymen,—between the pride they all feel in our glorious military successes, and the censure due to the administration for the blood that is spilt, and the money that is wasted. As for the Tariff of 1846, Free Traders may say what they please. It is odious in the interior of the State,—while the Sub-Treasury here is ridiculed indiscriminately by friend and by foe of the administration. It is an abortion, disgracing the conceivers, and as impracticable as it is absurd.

Now that the CENTER of the UNION, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, is WHIG,—we hope to see the Whig fires kindled up anew every where. POLK'S IS A DOOMED ADMINISTRATION.

THE CONVENTION.—We feel more deeply than we can express, grateful for the interest manifested in our Rail Road scheme by the large and most respectable Convention which assembled in this town on Wednesday last. More than a hundred Delegates participated in the proceedings, of whom considerably more than a majority were from abroad—Virginia and South Carolina, the City of Raleigh, and the counties of Wake, Richmond, Robeson, Moore, Northampton, Montgomery, Stanly, Sampson, and Cumberland, contributing their quotas. Besides the Delegates, a large number of spectators were present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to testify their anxiety for the success of the good work.

The presence of Delegates from so many points, (and Delegates of such high character for enterprize, intelligence, weight of character, and, not least in such a matter, weight of purse,) the manifestation of their own interest and that of their constituents, the urgent appeals they made to us to lead the way, that they might follow,—conspire to convince Fayetteville that she is not to be left to struggle alone to accomplish the important work. Hercules is at hand, ready to lend all the help which she may require to put the wheels in motion. The speeches delivered on the occasion were of a matter of fact character; they made strong appeals to the patriotism, and reason, and interest, of the community. The sober judgment, the common sense, were addressed with the unerring results of experience, that best guide in all enterprises. And confidence has been inspired, both here and elsewhere, in the speedy accomplishment of the work. We feel assured that the means are within the reach of those interested, and that they will be forthcoming, as soon as the necessary charter shall have been obtained. We took no notes of the speeches, but hope that in the document to be prepared by one of the Committees, will be embodied the interesting statistics and convincing arguments of the speakers, Messrs. Winslow, McIlwaine, Dobbin, Hollister, Mordecai, and Gen. McNeill.

A number of Letters, from Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, and different parts of our own State, have been received, all cheering us on to the good work.

We annex the official account of the proceedings.

The Dinner at Briggs's Hotel was served in a handsome manner, doing great credit to the host and the Committee of the Citizens under whose particular care it was provided. Upwards of 200 gentlemen, of whom probably 100 were guests of the town, sat down to the bountiful repast. Warren Winslow, Esq. presided, assisted by Maj. D. G. McRae, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, and Col. John MacRae. Some hours were spent in delightful interchange of feeling, in the delivery of toasts, speeches, anecdotes and bon mots. Our neighbors, North and South, were frequently remembered in the toasts, and none was given or received with more hearty good feeling than one invoking prosperity on our old friends and neighbors of the town of Wilmington.

The most entire good feeling prevailed in the Convention, at the Dinner, and throughout the community, during the two days in which we were favored with the presence of so many gentlemen from abroad. May they all live to visit us again many times by means of the Rail Road Car!

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov'r 4, 1846.

This being the day and place recommended by a Convention held in the town of Cheraw, S. C., on the 10th day of September last, for the meeting of Delegates to take into consideration the importance of completing the Connecting Link in the Metropolitan Line of Rail Road between the City of Raleigh, N. C., and the Town of Camden, S. C.:

The Convention assembled, pursuant to notice, at 12 o'clock, in the Baptist Church.

On motion of Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair, with a view to the organization of the Convention, and Duncan G. MacRae was requested to officiate as Secretary.

The Convention was then opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nash.

The names of Delegates were then handed in, and the States of Virginia and South Carolina, and the following Counties and Towns in North Carolina, are found to be represented:

From Petersburg, Va.—A. G. McIlwaine, D'Arcy Paul.

Bennettsville, S. C.—Col. W. T. Ellerbe, Capt. J. W. Harrington, M. C. McNair.

Cheraw, S. C.—D. B. McArn, Jno. W. Leak, Allan Macfarlan.

Greenville Rail Road Co.—Edmund Wilkins, D'Arcy Paul.

Gaston, Northampton County, N. C.—Edmund Wilkins.

Raleigh.—Wesley Hollister, Geo. W. Mordecai.

Wake County.—Thomas G. Whitaker, Jefferson Whitaker.

Richmond.—John W. Covington, John McLean, D. McLaurin, M. W. McNair, John C. McLaurin, A. C. McKinnon, F. A. Terry, A. S. McKay, John Gilchrist, John Carmichael, John McNeill.

Robeson.—John Gilchrist, W. McKay, P. McEachin, M. Purcell, A. McLean, Dr. N. McNair, D. H. McLean, Jno. McNeill, Col. A. McMillan, W. C. McNeill, Malcom McBryde, Hector Currie, Maj. P. P. Smith, Daniel Graham, Wm. Sellers.

Sampson.—Wm. Ashford, Calton Hall.

Moore.—Alex'r Kelly, N. McCrummen, Thos. D. Tyson.

Montgomery—Wm. S. Pemberton.

Stanly.—Hammett Craige.

Cumberland.—John McNeill, John McLean, Joel Williams, Daniel Baker, Wm. H. Hardin, Charles P. Mallett, Alex'r D. McLean, Geo. W. Pegram, Duncan Shaw, Col. A. S. McNeill, John T. Gilmore.

Fayetteville.—John W. Wright, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, Benj. Robinson, G. McNeill, John Huske, Warren Winslow, Jas. C. Dobbin, Joseph W. Evans, Thos. N. Cameron, John MacRae, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Henry Lilly, E. W. Willkings, D. G. MacRae, Joseph Arey, R. W. Hardie, James Dodd, Robert Strange, Jr., Arch'd McLean, John Waddill, Jr., Tho. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan, Sam'l T. Hawley, Thos. L. Hybart, John W. Sandford, David A. Ray, Sam'l W. Tillinghast, Jno. M. Rose, Wm. H. Haigh, James R. Gee, Hon. Henry Potter, John Winslow, Chas. B. Mallett, James Martine, Henry L. Myrover, Wm. J. Anderson, Wm. B. Wright, James G. Cook, Walter Draughon, Hugh Campbell, Wm. H. Bayne, John D. Cameron, Oliver P. Stark, James Banks, W. A. Huske, Wm. McIntyre, Harvey Leete, E. W. Barge.

On motion of E. L. Winslow, Esq., Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNeill, of New York, was requested to take a seat in this Convention as a member thereof.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee to select Officers to preside over the Convention.—Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: E. L. Winslow, Geo. W. Mordecai, D'Arcy Paul, John C. McLaurin, Col. John McNeill, Col. Wm. T. Ellerbe, Wm. H. Hardin, Charles P. Mallett, and John Winslow.

The Committee recommended the following appointments, which were unanimously concurred in:

Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, as President.

M. C. McNair, of Marlborough, S. C.; John W. Leak, of Chesterfield, S. C.; Edmund Wilkins, of Northampton, N. C.; John W. Covington, of Richmond, N. C.; Dr. Neill McNair, of Robeson, N. C.; Thomas G. Whitaker, of Wake, N. C.; as Vice Presidents.

Allan Macfarlan, of Cheraw, S. C., and D. G. MacRae, of Fayetteville, N. C., as Secretaries.

The President was conducted to the Chair, from which he made his acknowledgments to the Convention in an appropriate Address.

On motion of Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, the President was requested to appoint a General Committee, consisting of one Delegate from each district represented, to prepare Resolutions for the further action of this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

4 O'CLOCK.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

The President announced the following gentlemen to compose the General Committee: Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, N. C.; A. G. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, Va.; D'Arcy Paul, of the Greenville Rail Road Co.; Col. William T. Ellerbe, of Marlborough, S. C.; John W. Leak, of Chesterfield, S. C.; Francis A. Terry, of Richmond County, N. C.; John Gilchrist, of Robeson County, N. C.; Geo. W. Mordecai, of Raleigh, N. C.; Edmund Wilkins, of Northampton, N. C.; Alex'r Kelly, of Moore County, N. C.; Col. Archibald S. McNeill, of Cumberland County, N. C.; William Ashford, of Sampson County, N. C.; William S. Pemberton, of Montgomery County, N. C.; Hammett Craige, of Stanly County, N. C.

Edward L. Winslow, Esq. then addressed the Convention, and submitted an estimate of the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, which, upon motion, was referred to the General Committee.

A. G. McIlwaine, Esq. addressed the Convention on the importance of the contemplated Connecting Link now proposed to be constructed in North Carolina, and concluded by submitting a statement of facts connected with the Rail Roads in Virginia, which was referred to the General Committee.

On motion, the Convention now adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Nov'r 5th, 10 o'clock.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nash.

The General Committee to prepare resolutions, &c. for the action of the Convention, asked leave, through their Chairman, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, to make a Report:—Whereupon, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted:—

In contemplating the progress of every enlightened nation of the present day, we discover as a prominent part of their policy, the improvement produced by means of a judicious system of Rail Road communication; and in our own country particularly, we behold the astonishing results brought about by well located, well managed lines of railway—affording means of rapid travel, powerful aids in developing and bringing to market the agricultural and mineral products of the earth, obliterating local jealousies, equalising means of intelligence, expanding the minds of men, improving the social and moral condition of the people, and uniting this great nation, as it were, into one happy family. And whereas, it is important that the great Atlantic highway, called the Metropolitan route, be speedily completed.

Resolved, That this Convention, composed of Delegates from Virginia, South and North Carolina, do recommend to the attention of their fellow-citizens the completion of the Metropolitan line of railway between the city of Raleigh, N. C., and the town of Camden, S. C.

Resolved, That the Convention are of the opinion that the best interest of the country through which this line of Rail Road will pass, demands the most liberal and energetic efforts promptly to commence, and speedily to complete, this Connecting Link. They believe the lines of railway North and South will find their welfare vastly promoted by its completion, commanding as it will do the greater portion of the travel. And inasmuch as it will pass through the capitals of the different States, and must be the safer route, it will restore the transportation of the Great Mail to a section of country through which it has been carried, until within a few years, since the formation of this confederacy.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention are convinced, that if this Connecting Link be well located, economically built, and commenced with sufficient capital, that it will afford to the capitalists of the country a safe, permanent, and profitable investment of money.

Resolved, That the Legislature of North Carolina be requested to grant a charter for the construction of a Rail Road from the city of Raleigh, through Fayetteville, to such point on the South Carolina line, as shall connect with the Road which may be constructed by the citizens of our sister State of South Carolina, from the town of Camden, by way of Cheraw and Bennettsville, to the North Carolina line.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the President of this Convention, to prepare as soon as practicable, a document, setting forth an approximate estimate of the cost of this line of Rail Road—its probable income; and to take all such steps as they may deem most advisable, to attract public attention to this route, and hasten its completion.

The Convention was addressed by the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Mr. Hollister, Mr. E. L. Winslow, Mr. Mordecai, and Gen. McNeill, in support of the resolutions—on the subject of Rail Roads generally—and the importance to the country at large, and to this section of North Carolina particularly, of constructing as early as practicable the chain of Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden.

The Preamble and Resolutions were then read again, and unanimously adopted.

The President announced the following gentlemen to compose the Committee under the fifth Resolution: The Hon. Robert Strange, Col. William T. Ellerbe, James Wright, D'Arcey Paul, E. L. Winslow, C. P. Mallett, and W. Hollister.

Mr. Wilkins of Northampton submitted the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in designating the town of Fayetteville as a point to be touched in the contemplated Road from Raleigh to the South Carolina line, this Convention is not influenced by any sectional or local feelings, but from a thorough conviction of its importance as a commercial mart, which sound policy dictates should be fostered and encouraged, it being the natural and only outlet for the agricultural products of an extensive and fertile region of the State.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of the Hon. Robert Strange, Duncan K. McRae, Edmund Wilkins, Thomas G. Whitaker, and Warren Winslow, be authorised to memoralize the Legislature, on behalf of this Convention, on the subject of granting a charter for the contemplated Rail Road from Raleigh to the South Carolina line.

A communication was received from a Committee on behalf of the citizens of Fayetteville, inviting the members of the Convention, and such strangers as might be in attendance on the Convention, to a Public Dinner, to be given at Briggs's Hotel, this day, at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Terry,

Resolved, That the invitation on behalf of the citizens be unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. Wilkins of Northampton,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Trustees of the Baptist Church, for the use of the building for the purposes of holding this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Terry,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of this Convention, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

RAIL ROAD TO CHARLOTTE.—An animated meeting was held in Charlotte on the 27th ult. to take steps to procure the construction of a Rail Road from Camden to that place. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Osborne, Coleman, Barringer, Johnson and Boyden; and a Committee was appointed to procure Charters from the Legislatures of North and South Carolina.

CONSOLATION.—The Union of Thursday last publishes a letter from one of its friends in New York, abounding with consolatory assurances to the venerable Editor. As a specimen, he says,—

> We shall be "square up" ere another year rolls round, and by the time of the next presidential election all h—l can't hold us. If anti-rent is to be the game, why, we can play at it as well as the whigs.

We may expect trouble when the writer and his companions break loose from that place which should not be named to "ears polite." But in the mean time we may indulge the hope of two years exemption from their misrule.

As for the anti-rent game, the Locos did play it in the late election. Their candidate for Lieut. Governor was also the anti-rent candidate. They affect a horror of that party, but it is only affectation.

RATHER A MISTAKE.—The Union of Thursday night last, gives in one column an account of the overwhelming defeat of its party, and in another, writes a long article founded upon its belief in a "*mighty current which upholds and approves the war with Mexico.*"

We take it that this is as great a mistake as the Union made before the election in claiming a victory in New York. We have not a doubt, that there is a "mighty current" of dissatisfaction among all parties in the country at the waging of the war at all; at the manner in which it was commenced by the Administration, without the sanction of Congress, the only Constitutional war-making power; and at the manner in which it has been carried on. And we cite the late elections as conclusive evidence of this dissatisfaction. The war, the tariff, and the sub-treasury, have killed this Administration. Whilst all parties are ready to vote the means necessary to carry on the war, now that we are in it and must fight it out, few, comparatively, are satisfied that it was a necessary war.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.—Whilst the Presbytery of Fayetteville has decided this question in favor of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, the Presbytery of Louisville, Kentucky, has decided differently. The following paragraph is from the Presbyterian Herald, published at Louisville:—

> "At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Louisville, the case of a man who had married his deceased wife's sister, came up by way of reference from one of the church sessions, and the Presbytery, by an almost unanimous vote, excluded him from the church. They passed a standing rule some years since directing the sessions to take that course with all such cases."

In the matter to which the Elizabeth City "Old North State" has particularly called our attention, we can give the Editor no encouragement. There is no doubt that the Editor is wrong, and Judge Pearson right.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Monday next, the 16th, is the day fixed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina. It is expected that it will be, in many respects, an interesting Session; and we shall take care to have our readers fully advised of its doings, and of as much of its sayings as we can obtain possession of.

Congress will meet on Monday the 7th of December.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending 30th September last. The receipts amounted to $8,735,950; but, of this sum, $1,953,950 were derived from the issue of Treasury notes; so that the actual revenue was $6,782,000.

The expenditures amounted to $14,088,661 27, of which upwards of eight millions were on account of the army, and nearly two millions for the navy.

Taking this quarter as the average for the year, and the expenses will exceed the income about thirty millions of dollars. But the deficiency can scarcely be so small a sum as even thirty millions.

LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury, as our readers will recollect, went to New York a few weeks ago, to borrow a few millions of dollars in specie; for which he proposed to give Treasury Notes. He could at that time have borrowed all he wanted at 6 per cent. interest; but he declined giving that rate, returned to Washington, and issued proposals for an exchange of Treasury Notes bearing 5½ per cent. interest for specie,—an operation which the "Union" seemed delighted to think possessed wonderful advantages for the lender, as it was like "specie bearing interest." The public, unfortunately for Uncle Sam, did not take the same sanguine view of the matter, and out of the three millions asked for, only $90,000 were obtained, viz:—$50,000 from the Bank of the Metropolis, $10,000 from the Mechanics Bank of New York, and $30,000 from Corcoran & Riggs, the pet brokers of the government.

Well, seeing that he could not raise the wind in that way, the Secretary has now done what he ought to have done at first, issued proposals for a loan of five millions for ten years, bearing six per cent. interest. The Union says,—

> "The law under which the loan is proposed to be made, limits the amount to ten millions of dollars, leaving it to the option of the government to issue treasury notes, or make a loan, or both, provided the treasury notes and loan do not together exceed ten millions of dollars. It would appear, from the course pursued by the Treasury Department, to be the intention of the government to effect the whole operation by an issue of five millions of treasury notes, and a loan of five millions of dollars only. With a loan of five millions of dollars, and an issue of five millions of dollars of treasury notes, together with the moneys now in the treasury, and the accruing proceeds of the customs, and of the sales of the public lands, it is believed that the government will have all the funds required."

It is thought that the money will be obtained on this loan, at par, though even that is doubtful, in consequence of the expectation that the continuance of the war, and the reduction of the Tariff, will create a demand for many more millions on loan. As long as the government borrows to a moderate extent only, and provides the means to pay, its credit is first rate. But when both these guards against bankruptcy are disregarded, it is no wonder that capitalists are cautious. The effect of all these things has already been felt in the price of the 6 per cent. stock issued a few years ago. That stock was up to $112, and we believe even higher. But it is now down to $100, from the natural apprehension that paper of the same description will become a drug in the market before this Mexican war is over.

The N. Y. Express of Thursday last says,—

> "Secretary Walker's proposal for a loan, meets with no favor in this quarter as yet. The old loan now in existence, which is decidedly a favorite over the one now offered, having a longer period to run, is selling, interest added, at par or a shade below. Capitalists manifest no disposition to bid for the loan. One of the principal brokers, who has tried to make up a list, has failed to succeed.
>
> "If this was the only sum that Government would want, there would be no difficulty: but the settled belief is, that Government will have to come into market for large sums, and at much more unfavorable rates of discount.
>
> "The Banks decline taking any portion of the loan."

THE AGRARIAN TENDENCY OF LOCOFOCOISM.—The following paragraph shows that a long stride in the "progress" of Locofocoism was taken at Tammany Hall a few days before the late election:—

Democratic "Progress."—The N. York *Globe* of Saturday says: "The great ratification meeting at Tammany Hall adopted a resolution in favor of giving to every landless man, having no means of paying for land, sufficient land to make a good sized farm," and, of course, as a very fair corollary to so liberal a proposition, that, on squandering his farm thus acquired, and becoming again "landless," he shall have another. The Globe goes on to felicitate all the "landless" of its party in this wise: "The 'National Reformers,' as they are styled, have succeeded, as we expected they would, to engraft one of their principles, and an important one, upon the Tammany Democracy. It will now succeed. Many years will not elapse before every man who wants land to till for the support of himself and family can go and take possession of as much as he can till, *free of price*."

This would all be very well if all those who are not "landless" would consent; but whenever the "landless" portion of society become the strongest, the other must succumb and let all who are "out at elbows with fortune" help themselves.—Such are the wild but we fear "progressive" notions of Tammany Democracy.—*National Intelligencer.*

The "Globe" which thus rejoices over the adoption of such a resolution, is a leading and recognized organ of the Locofoco party in New York.

The object of the adoption of such a resolution on the eve of the great election in New York, is apparent. There are thousands of worthless, idle, drunken wretches, about that city, who are all entitled to a vote, but who will never entitle themselves to an acre of land, except by some such system of robbery as that resolved upon by Tammany Hall, viz: the appropriation to themselves of the acres belonging to some other more honest and industrious citizens, or of the lands belonging to the government, which have been purchased by the taxes paid into the Treasury by those honest and industrious citizens. The object was, to get all the votes of all these worthless sots, by which Tammany Hall hoped to secure the election, and retain the ill-gotten and ill-used power of the party. Whether the leaders even desired to carry out the resolution, may well admit of a doubt. But whether they did or not, we ask the sober, reflecting, honest men, of all parties in North Carolina, to *think* on this subject. What inducement have their sons to labor to acquire property, if it is to be taken to supply the means of indulgence to the vile and worthless horde who till the cellars of New York? Why should the landholder, who has earned his possessions by the sweat of his brow, continue to toil, if, as soon as he has squandered what he now has in any species of dissipation, he has only to apply for "a good sized farm," and receive it, to run the same race of riot over and over again?

This is not the system for prudent, sober, industrious men, whether they be rich or poor. It is not the system for *honest* men. But it *is* the system to which Locofocoism inevitably tends—not the Locofocoism of North Carolina: that will be shocked at the suggestion. Would that we could add, that it will withdraw itself from all political connection with the suggestors.

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—A letter from a student at Chapel Hill says,—

> "We had no recitations yesterday, it being the 50th Anniversary of Dr. Caldwell's arrival at this place in the capacity of President. Gov. Swain gave us in the morning a long and most interesting speech, showing the state of the University before the Doctor's arrival, and the effects of his long service as its President. After the speech, a motion of Professor Green, that a subscription should be raised to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Dr. Caldwell, was passed. The monument formerly erected being a miserable brown stone affair, it is desired to put a marble monument in its place, before the next Commencement."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Hillsborough Recorder mentions a case decided by Judge Battle, at Orange Superior Court, which is of great importance to Religious bodies in North Carolina. It was "an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, brought by Crawford and others, as Trustees, in behalf of Mount Pisgah (Methodist) Church, against James Faucett and others, to recover damages for taking down a house on the land belonging to the church. A motion was made to nonsuit the plaintiffs on the ground that they had not been appointed Trustees "by the congregation," as provided for in the act of the Assembly. It appeared that the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church directs that Trustees for a church shall be appointed by the Presiding Elder, or the Minister on the circuit, *unless where some other mode is provided in the State or Territory in which the property is situated*; and as our act of Assembly directs the manner of their appointment in this State, and it was not shown that the plaintiffs had been made Trustees by "the congregation," the Judge ordered a nonsuit."

> "Fayetteville, an inland town, situated at the head of navigation, *and but half the year some 60 or 70 miles above it.*"

Such is another of the assertions of "Monitor." The writer is said to be an old citizen of Wilmington, and he therefore *well knew* that he was uttering an untruth in the latter part of the above quotation.

The poor fellow is so frightened at the idea of our road being built, that he has lost sight of truth and consistency. One might pity him, if it were not for his impudence and indecency.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is "right glad" at the result of the late election in Pennsylvania! *So it says!* We supposed that that paper would not like it, seeing that the Whigs are delighted. We take it for granted that the Editor will be glad to hear from New York and N. Jersey also!

With its usual accuracy, that paper says that Wilmot was opposed by all the Abolitionists in his District. The Abolitionists, then, must have been most ungrateful to the author of the proviso against the admission into the Union of any more slave territory. The Pennsylvania papers say that Wilmot was *elected* by the Abolitionists.

The Steamer Vanderbilt, from Wilmington to Charleston, a few days ago, carried the largest number of passengers that ever went in any of the boats of that line at one time, viz: 116 whites and upwards of 30 blacks.

Postscript.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.—The Picayune brings us news from Monterey to the 16th ult. Things were quiet. A discharged Texan Ranger, who assassinated a Mexican, was in prison, and would probably be hung.

Lieut. Graham, 4th Inf. died on the 11th. Fever and ague prevailed extensively in the Army. A letter says,—

> "The re-action that has taken place in the Army, upon settling down quietly after so much fatigue and excitement, is really painful in its effects. There are few here whose hearts do not sigh to see their homes and families. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest-sighted of the officers have arrived at the conclusion that the war has only commenced. Our position is critical. Our supplies at Camargo, 180 miles distant, must be wagoned. The rancheros, near 2500, behind us, can cut off our trains if they choose. Every officer of the army is convinced that an irreparable error has been committed in leaving the Rio Grande to march in this direction. We are 700 miles from the city of Mexico, with a vast desert to traverse. To end the war, Vera Cruz must be taken by the way of Alverado; the volunteers discharged, and the regular force raised to 30 to 50,000.

The Mexicans captured a mail on the 21st Sept. with all the private letters to the Army.

A complete list of the killed and wounded is promised in the Picayune of the 4th.

By this Morning's Mail.

No further advices from the Army by this morning's mail, except the following additional items by the Palmetto:—

There had been affrays between the citizens of Monterey and Texas Rangers, which resulted, first, in the assassination of a Texan Volunteer, and then by way of revenge, in the killing of eleven Mexicans by the comrades of the slain. General Taylor, to prevent similar occurrences, had ordered an efficient guard to be distributed through the city.

Gen. Ampudia has issued another proclamation since his retreat from Monterey, calling upon the Mexicans to flock to his standard to repel the invaders of their soil. *His excuse*, in the proclamation, for defeat at Monterey, and the surrender of that city to our troops, is A WANT OF AMMUNITION!! The utter falsity of this statement is well known, for any quantity of ammunition was found at Monterey after the capitulation.

Nothing from the British mail Steamer.

An important rumor, *if true*, from Spain, that the British Minister was about to depart from that country, in consequence of the marriage of the Queen with the French prince, and that a declaration of war was expected. The report is evidently unfounded.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

FROM NEW YORK, THIS DAY NOV. 7, 7 P. M.

We have no news yet of the steamer. She was not in at Boston an hour ago.

There is a pause in business, whilst we are awaiting the news by the Britannia.

The new constitution for New York has been carried by the votes of the people.

We have just received some returns of the election in Michigan on Tuesday.

The Whig gains are very great. We think we have secured one member of Congress, and perhaps have two.

A GREAT FACT.—THE VOICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.—Mr. Maclay is the only member of Congress from this State that voted for Polk and Walker's Tariff—who has been re-elected, and the majority against him in his district is 665. Not more than *seven or eight* of the members elect are Free Trade men, while *twenty-six or twenty-seven* will vote for the restoration of the Whig Tariff of 1842.—*New York Express.*

The Tariff of '46.—The Union says "the new tariff gains friends every day." Does the official editor consider the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York an evidence of it!—*Alex Gazette.*

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The New Orleans *Delta* has dates from the city of Mexico to the 26th of September. The *Delta* says:

> We find nothing in the later numbers about the departure of Santa Anna towards Monterey. So far from that, he was still in the capital, mustering his forces for the contemplated expedition.
>
> The clergy had consented to mortgage their property for $2,000,000; the merchants and wealthy citizens of Mexico would deliver to the Government on the 25th September $500,000 for the purpose of the war; the same amount would be delivered on the 5th October, and equal sums would be paid every month.
>
> Senor Gomez de la Cortina had made himself a loan of $50,000, without any conditions as to premium or time of reimbursement.
>
> The Expectador says there are yet some patriotic Mexicans left, who will not allow their country to be ruined by its enemies.

In reference to this news, the *Delta* elsewhere remarks:

> Brief and imperfect as it is, it shows that the feelings of the whole people, and every class of the people, from Santa Anna, the chief, to the loafing *lepero*—the officers of the army, the clergy, the merchants, the men of wealth—all are enlisted in the support and prosecution of the war. It is now with them a national war: so should it be with us—and being so, the voice of party should be, on this question, henceforth hushed. All should unite their energies in putting forth the power of the nation, that Mexico may be taught, and taught quickly, what responsibility she has incurred by chafing our people into fury.

DEATH OF T. L. HUTCHISON, ESQ.

We regret to have to announce the death of Thomas L. Hutchison, Esq., Senator elect from Mecklenburg and part of Union, to the next Legislature. It took place on Wednesday last, at his residence, 3 miles from this village.—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Monitor" favors us again in the Commercial. In our last we branded him with the charge of falsehood, for his assertion, that some of our shrewdest merchants refused to aid in building a road from this place westward, for fear the trade should be transferred to Salisbury. "Monitor" now says that the falsehood rests not with him, but he is "charitable" enough to intimate that it is "ignorance" on our part, of what has transpired in our own community. He "never before heard a denial of it attempted." Then you hear it now, and permit us to add, that *the original subscription paper*, which supports our denial, and *brands you with the falsehood, is still in existence*. That paper shows beyond controversy that your statement is *utterly untrue*.

Monitor says, he is "assured that an offer was made to take the other two-fifths of the stock by a company from this place," (Wilmington.) If such an offer was made, we take it for granted that there is some evidence of the fact. We deny it, in toto, and challenge the proof.

Monitor most generously proposes to "grant" us "an armistice," on what he calls "favorable terms." We ought doubtless to be exceedingly obliged to him; but we never before heard of a *grant* of an armistice to a party that did not ask it. This is a new system of tactics, the invention of this would-be second Gen. Taylor. He is in full retreat, and sends back the white flag, with an offer to "grant us favorable terms"!! We certainly shall not follow him into his own hole, (or *sty*,) but he may be assured that we ask no armistice, and will always be ready to repel his assaults on Fayetteville.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 25th ult., by Alex'r Oliver, Esq., WM. B. INGRAM, of Randolph county, to Miss FRANCES BIRCKHEAD, daughter of Wm. Birckhead, Esq., of Davidson.

In Asheborough, on the evening of the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Blake, Mr. LUCIEN H. SAUNDERS of Johnston County, to Miss MARTHA M., eldest daughter of Mr. A. H. Marsh, of Asheborough.

DIED.

In this place, after a lingering illness, on the morning of Friday last, the 6th inst., Mrs. ISABELLA CAMPBELL, the venerable relict of the late Captain James Campbell, at the advanced age of 86.

The excellence of Mrs. Campbell's character was known and acknowledged by all who knew her. Her life was not only inoffensive, but also eminently exemplary.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In Summerville, on the 25th ult., at the residence of her son, (Rev. Daniel Johnson,) Mrs. MARGARET JOHNSON, consort of Alexander Johnson, Esq., of Robeson county, in the 62d year of her age. She had long been a consistent, devoted member of the Church of Christ.—*Com.*

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. FLORENCE F. RODGERS, aged about 45.

In the vicinity of this town, on the 3d instant, Mrs. MARTHA JANE THOMSON, consort of Mr. A. W. Thomson.

In Montgomery county, on the 16th ult., Mrs. JANE WRIGHT, consort of Aaron Wright, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a pious husband to lament his great loss, with three small children, the youngest about two hours old. To the inexpressible joy of her friends and relatives, she had been a member of the Methodist Church for about twelve years, during which time she lived an exemplary life of piety. May a special blessing rest upon her bereaved husband and children.—*Com.*

In Montgomery county, Mr. JOSEPH WILSON, aged 77 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

Suddenly, in Raleigh, on the 31st ult., of Paralysis, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WILSON, of Norfolk, Va.

In Orange county, on the 4th ult. Mr. YOUNG DORTCH, in the 77th year of his age. Also, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ANNY WOODS, in the 77th year of her age.

In Franklin county, on the 1st Sept. last, Mr WILLIAM PERSONS, in the 88th year of his age—a Revolutionary soldier.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Another Patriot gone to his Rest!—That most excellent and venerable man THOMAS WRIGHT, is no more. He died at his residence in Duplin, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., full of years and of honors. He retired on the previous night in perfect health and in cheerful spirits. About half past three o'clock, A. M., he felt a chilliness, rose from his bed, and sat down by a fire he had directed to be made. He was suddenly seized with a pain in his breast, and exclaiming "I am gone!" fell from his chair a lifeless corpse. He was within a few days of completing his 85th year. Col. Wright was one of four brothers who were all actively engaged in the Revolutionary war. One fell in battle, and the three others, died each in his 85th year.

A Widow, with whom he had been most singularly happy for nearly half a century, mourns him. Poor Lady! there is cause for mourning. When a few years ago, he was suddenly struck, bursting with grief he exclaimed 'my dear wife, I shall never see her again.'

A numerous and devoted family of children will long bedew with their tears, his honored grave.—Weep on! They are honest tears. Few ever had such a father. And of this good old man it may truly be said,

"*None knew him but to love him.*"

His head was white as the Snow, but his heart was young, his step elastic, and his spirits always buoyant and bright. While a long life of unsullied honor and intelligence won the respect of the sober and grave, his kind, indulgent and hilarious temper, gave him still greater control over the young and gay spirits, with whom it was ever his pleasure to mingle. None knew better than he the art of managing the waywardness of impulsive young hearts, and none ever practised it with more discretion.

The honest old patriarch retained in full vigor the faculties of his strong mind, until his last hour.

It may be wrong to mingle political feelings with our regrets for the death of such a man, but it was with him a matter of pride—and he often spoke of it—that the last vote he had ever given, or expected to give, was for that incorruptible patriot, Henry Clay.

It an honest man is the noblest work of God, Thomas Wright stands in the first rank of nobility. If a long and spotless life of quiet submission to the will of Heaven, and of *active* good will towards men, may ever claim its reward, that reward is surely his. Peace to his ashes! H.

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—
50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbl's. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.
—ALSO—
12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear, GROCERIES, Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware, &c., which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

REAL ESTATE, &c.
AT AUCTION.

BY order of Wm. R. Carman, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 8th of December next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

200 acres of Land on Quaminy Creek, on which is a new Saw and Grist Mill; also a good house, suitable for a Summer Residence.

The Plantation known as the Roane place, joining the Carver and Grove Plantations, containing about 100 acres, one-third of which is low ground.

The Grove place, with 200 acres of Land suitable for cultivation, will be rented. Also six Negroes will be hired out. All the Farming Tools and stock of Hogs, with Corn and Fodder, will be sold. The terms of sale will be liberal and made known at the sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Nov. 2, 1846. 36ts

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.

W. D. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

POETRY.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

We publish with great pleasure the following beautiful and touching Stanzas from the pen of one well known in our city.—They were enclosed in a private letter from the author to the editor, dated at Camargo, Sept. 23d, 1846. Though penned amid the turmoil and bustle of the camp, they breathe the true poetic inspiration, and are marked by that vigor of thought and elegance of diction, by which many of the author's productions are characterised.

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone—
The camp around in slumber lies—
The night, with solemn pace, moves on—
The shadows thicken o'er the skies—
But sleep my weary eye hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh! dearest one!
Whose love mine early life hath blest:—
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;—
God of the tender, frail, and lone,
Oh! guard that little sleeper's rest!—

And hover, gently hover near
To her whose watchful eye is wet.—
The mother, wife, the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear,
And cheer her drooping spirit yet.

Now as she kneels before thy throne,
Oh! teach her, Ruler of the skies!
That while by thy behest alone
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to thee unknown,
No hair is lost, nor sparrow dies!

That thou can'st stay the ruthless hand
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by thy stern command
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening currents of her breast,
Nor frowning look, nor angry tone
Disturb the sabbath of her rest.

Wherever fate those forms may throw,
Loved with a passion almost wild,
By day, by night, in joy or woe,
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh! God, protect my wife and child!

H. R. J.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE ALBANY CULTIVATOR.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORN OUT SOILS.

MR. TUCKER: As every one has his own peculiar notions, I have thought I would give you my experience on the improvement of poor land. About twelve months ago, I read a work on calcareous manures, by Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia. As well as I recollect, the author lays it down as a fundamental axiom, that poor land cannot be permanently improved by putrescent manures alone. While mounted on a favorite hobby, especially if he ambles pleasantly and willingly, we are too apt to spur and flog the beast to death. Such is the enthusiasm with which this very respectable author has got astride of his hobby of calcareous manures, that he is disposed to undervalue all others. It is an amiable error he has fallen into, and without at all underrating the true value of his favorite manure, I give you the result of my own experience. About eight years ago, I began to practice the enclosing system on an old field containing some 50 acres of barren sand, nothing else appearing in the composition of the soil. I should say that five bushels of corn to the acre would be the maximum under the best cultivation. I ordered stock to be rigidly kept off. It clothed itself the first year in a few sickly weeds. I then cultivated it in corn, and after husking on the land, cut down the stalks and shucks and chopped them in three pieces, giving it twelve months rest; result, a manifest improvement in the growth of weeds. I again cultivated in corn—the crop much better, but still producing not more than seven or eight bushels per acre. I then followed the same plan of cutting down and resting. The growth of weeds increased very perceptibly; towards the last of winter I ploughed in the weeds, and in the spring planted in corn, the crop yielding ten bushels per acre; again cut down the stalks, &c., which were succeeded by a dense growth of weeds; ploughed them in as heretofore, and planted one half in Baden corn, the other half in our common corn. Produce—Baden corn, 21 bushels per acre; common do., 12 bushels per acre. Again cut down the stalks, which afforded an unusual parcel of litter to spread over the land; and while I am now writing, I never saw a more luxuriant growth of rich weeds. I intend planting again in corn the ensuing spring, and may reasonably calculate on an increase of one-fourth of the crop. And here you will pardon me for a little moralizing, which I deem, while on a subject of this kind, not at all out of place.

Here you see is land reclaimed from utter sterility and made productive, and this too by no extraordinary exercise of skill or industry, for I know that I am yet in my horn-book in the science of agriculture, which is as much a science as any of the learned professions; but while I survey even my unskilfully cultivated fields, and enjoy the happy feelings which it inspires, I am overwhelmed with gratitude to my Maker, who has so clearly indicated that true felicity consists in obedience to his will, in acts of benevolence, in subduing and cultivating the soil, and in such avocations, as are calculated to make us wiser and better men; pointing us to gardens of Epicurus and of Shenstone, rather than to the bloody field of Arbela and of Austerlitz.

JOHN D. JONES.
Topsail, New Hanover co., N. C.

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent. for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $800 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the efforts they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates (postage paid) to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.
Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34td

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Mask, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FREDK B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

VALUABLE LAND.

And Stand for a Store,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a Country Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantages of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 400 acres,—200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.
Chatham county, Aug 28, 1845. 20-3m

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
10 casks old Cider Vinegar,
50 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 hhds Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E. J. HALE.

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article.) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses,
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goths, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Liebeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's. Patent Sermons, 1 50; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order.

B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 19, 1846. 23-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice,

in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embro'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embro'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chemezetts; Scarfs, and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; Lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.
Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

To all whom it may concern.

AS the subscriber has brought his business to a close, he now expects all persons indebted to him, or to Smith & Gause, to make immediate payment to himself or Mr. JAMES A. BIZZELL who is authorized to collect all debts either due to himself or to Smith & Gause. Mr. B. will call on all, one time, which should be sufficient.

W. D. SMITH.
Wilmington, Sept. 30th, 1846. 31-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined "that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Camelion, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 14, 1846. 28-tf

HEADLEY'S NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON and his Marshals, by J. T. Headley, in 2 vols. $2 50.

E. J. HALE.

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers.
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table;) also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of premium	[illegible]
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1088 75	$589 26	$80 06	[illegible]
			1838	900 76	435 53	67 53	[illegible]
			1839	824 06	370 45	55 75	[illegible]
			1840	581 85	270 20	39 10	[illegible]
			1841	555 56	247 50	37 54	[illegible]

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14 6m